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WEEKLY GLOBE-REPUBLIC.

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FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 13.

A "reliable gentleman" says that Grant never swears. And he wishes now that he had never smoked.

Black Jack Logan was only 59 years old last Monday, but he has looked like sixty over since he was a man.

Miss Kate Field is to deliver two lectures on Mormonism at Chautauqua in August; and her talk-away will be a raw gust. The cat of the New-York Sun has been

editing its playful contemporaries so long now that they are becoming mews-papers.

In fact, there is considerable about court nowadays that is wrong .- O. S. Journal.

Yes, there is said to be now and then a wrong judge, or even a wrong lawyer or two. But juries-now, who ever heard of a wrong jury? The defect is in the court.

Mr. Cleveland is appealed to by the mugwump press to make a frank and courageous inaugural speech. If he should, and tell just what he is going to do, the mugwumps would hunt their holes and drag their shadows in with them. For there is going to be sorrow.

Even in the great city of New York, as the Tribune's investigations show, there are only about three hundred of what are called anarchists-that is, socialists of the nihilistic and dynamitish kind. But these few fellows make a noise that covers the city as the fiddling of half a dozen katydids covers a hundred-acre wood-pasture.

We are obliged to General Keifer for a copy of the new "Digest and Manual of the Rules and Practice of the House of Representatives." The only lack we find in the book is its omission of the Ohio constitution. We had occasion to resort to this constitution today, and was surprised not to find it in a national book like this.

Another horrible cremation of the helpless wards of the state confined in cells in id ramshackle frame building-this time in Philadelphia. A score or more of insane were roasted in their confinement. If another asylum is built non-fireproof in the United States, it should be demolished by a vigilance committee before it gets its

Just as soon as the weather will permit the work of thoroughly cleaning the city should be begun, and there should be no cessation of the cleansing process till there is not a dirt-pile, or a mud-hole, or an odorous alley or yard within its limits. The stench must all be stirred up and disinfected before the warm weather comes on. The council should be moving now with preparations for this grand purgation of

The Republicans of the legislature have done a most sensible thing. They assembled in caucus last night and resolved unanimously not to give a Republican vote to the Democratic license amendment. Jones, of Jackson, was the only absent member. He is said to be in favor of li. cense. He, however, will not be likely to vote with the Democrats. But, if he should. they will still lack two of the necessary number in the house to adopt the resolution. Consequently, no license amendment will be submitted. The minority have taken the stand that they will be sustained in by the party.

CUNNING AND MALICIOUS.

The Springfield Globe-Republic of Tuesday published a leaded communication grossly re-flecting upon Judge Foraker, and pretended to rebuke the writer in the editorial column That is one method of administering poison, but it is not as cuuning as it is malicious.— Dayton Journal.

We are not to be outdone in complimentary courtesies by the Dayton Journal. The and malicious.

It was cunning for the Journal to say tion," knowing as it does that all communications to this paper are leaded.

It was cunning for the Journal to speak of the communication as "grossly reflecting upon Judge Foraker" and omit to state what the reflection was. It knew as well falsehood about Judge Foraker, lodged business or professional career. The conin the mind of a man intelligent enough to write for a newspaper, and probably influential enough to do tions and avenues of the successful proseharm with such a falsehood unless cution of enterprises, of all and every kind; he was publicly rebuked for it. He is, as their commercial, social or moral charhe stated in his communication, the "representative of the Cleveland Gazette [colored men's paper] at this point," and his falsification uncontradicted, might have had (as the Journal knows a journalist's malice or mistake frequently has) a damaging effect out of all proportion to the individual's weight of character. He sent | reflect, and so far as possible, discover the his falsification to the GLOBE-REPUBLIC | right thing to do and the right way to do it. upon it with all the emphasis we could doubt, of common honesty, with other very send. We mid: "he puts a sentiment | good results.

into Judge Foraker's mouth that the judge never dreamed of uttering"; "and inten tionally to charge Judge Foraker with that sentiment would be infamous." And we closed our rebuke with the following language, covering the whole ground of this correspondent's and of the colored people's prejudice against Judge Foraker:

"Judge Foraker, so far as his record shows, has never said a word that could be construed or distorted into meaning anything but the most earnest sympathy for the colored race and the most ardent desire that they should ed with all the rights of America

citizens. A mere prejudice, however influential it may be in matters of political availability. must not be permitted to pervert the truth of

And so it was malicious for the Journa to say that we "pretended to rebuke the writer," knowing as the Journal man does that we never "pretend." Gentlemen who are friends and who desire to continue friends do not, in private, impugn each other's motives with a word as offensive as that; and the man who does so in his newspaper forgets, as it seems to us, what is due to the amenities of an honorable

But the Journal appears to have got the blood in its head about the nomination of Joseph B. Foraker for governor, and a head with an undue flux of blood in it is liable sometimes to utter itself in a redhotness that is not characteristic of its wner in his cooled-off state of mind. Yet this prickly-rast championship of a favorite candidate is often a damage to the innocent and helpless victim of it; and we advise the Journal to place a wet towel on its fervent intellect and silently wait for the evaporation. Thus it will have our pardon and Judge Foraker's gratitude.

"BARD TIMES" AND "REVIVALS." It is a historical fact in this country that what are called "revivals of religion" follow seasons of great commercial pressure and disaster, and with this fact as a predicate certain students of the signs of the time, predicted, last fall, that the present eason would be characterized with great "awakenings" such as had been known in corresponding periods in former times. And these prophecies have been largely fulfilled. These religious awakenings appear to be spontaneous. In some localities they seem to have been sweeping in their effects, gathering into their currents whole communities, and concerning a number of these revivals the press reporters—usually very cautious and conservative-have telegraphed to the world the very significant and instructive fact that liquor-sellers have voluntarily closed their places of "business." That is to say, the great religious awakenings have reached their customers and either educated and quickened their consciences or destroyed their appetites. And these influences, we in'er, have also reached the liquor-sellers. These revivals therefore prove themselves to be, at least for the time, methods of radical reformstion. They save the "poor inebriate" and the man who has made him such at one and the same time. And the men who quit other vicious habits and practices have, in fact, become thoroughly reformed and are leading new and clean lives-a consummation most devoutly to be wished

and prayed for. In some communities, however, the revivals are not so comprehensive or powerful in their work. A revival is in progress in this city, but it seems to be absolutely without excitement. Its chief characteristic is the thoughtfulness of the persons who are reached by it. Indeed, the severe commercial pressure, with the personal losses it has caused, has led people to think whether it is really wise to trust in houses and lands, and bank accounts, and what are called earthly pleasures, for happiness-whether it pays to do this ! Whether in all these things; in the whirl and glitter and display of what is falsely called "society," or in the applause of men-there is any real and lasting satisfaction this side of the grave. There is certainly no hope in it all, of anything better beyond.

We are treating this matter, in the columns of a secular journal, from a purely secular standpoint. That these revivals exist we learn, as a matter of news, received by telegraph or by mail. Here are great social convulsions and revolutions, yielding very important results and solving vitally and immensely important social and even political problems. Surely the secular journalist should do something more than merely make a record of these events. He might even venture to "let up" on the skating rinks for a few days, to investigate the causes of these intellectual and spiritual phe nomena and to inspect and discuss the Journal's above paragraph is both cunning character of their fruits. We may properly welcome any social condition or movement which causes men to think. that we "published a leaded communica- Too much is done without reflection, or with too little thought of the character of the act, or the course of life, or of its tendency and final result. Men would succeed better in any walk of life or in the prosecution of any business or other enterprise if they would do more thinking at as we did that the reflection was a gross the outset, and all the way through their dition of thoughtfulness implies an investigation into the facts of things, the condiacter; their probable results, influences and fruits. Men act too much from impulse, inclination and outside influences. rather than from con cientious motive and principle. This is one of the great sources of trouble and disaster in this or any other country. We should think, and plan, and

Then we should have a great awakening

of common sense and a great revival, no

AT CEDAR CREEK.

HOW SHERIDAN'S RIDE LOOKED TO A SPECTATOR.

The Roar That Passed Along the Line-A Good Thing"-A Battery Playing Havoc with an Ammuni

[Gen. James M. Comley in The Enquirer.] Gen. James M. Comiey in The Enquirer.]
The following account of how "Sheridan's
Ride" looked to a spectator at one end of it
was copied by Mr. Whitelaw Reid from my
private diary lent him for "Ohio in the War,"
and I know it is true: Crook was lying a rod to our left. Hayes and I were to gether with our commands. He was badly bruised by his fall when his horse was killed nder him, and had several slight wounds eside. He was teasing me and grumbling ecause we did not advance, instead of wait-

because we due not advance, instead of wait-ing for the enemy.

"Suddenly there is a dust in the rear, on he Winchester road, and almost before we are aware, a flery-looking, impetuous, dash-ing young man in full major-general's uniform, and riding furiously a magnificent clack horse, literally flecked with foam, and no poetic license about it, reins up and springs off by Gen. Crook's side. There is a perfect roar as everybody recognized Sher dan. He talks with Crook a little while cutting away at the top of the weels with his riding-whip. Gen. Crook speaks half-a-dozen sentences that sound a great deal like the whip, and by that time some of the staff are up. They are sont flying in different directions. Sheridan and Crook lie down and seem to be talking, and all is quie again, except the vicious shells of the differ-ent batteries and the roar of artillery along the line. After awhile Col. (James W.) For the general: 'The Ninekenth corps is closed up, sir.' Sheridan jumps up, give one more cut with his whip, whirls himself around once, jumps on his horse and starts up the line. Just as he starts he says to our men: 'We are going to have a good thing on them now, boys!' It don't sound like Cic-ero or Daniel Webster, but it doubled the orce at our end of the line. [I may say, now that it don't sound even like Rue

Read.]

"And so he rode off, a long wave of yells rolling up to the right with him. We took our post-, the line moved forward—and the balance of the day is already history." ce of the day is already history." I suppose there is no necessity for burden-ing you with a description of our part in the advance, as there is no dispute as to our be ing there, or as to our place in the line. One may be of interest. At one of the any was delayed by a very high rail-fend (I can hardly believe such a fence was left, but it was). Crook was on his horse, and had passed the fence when Hayes climbed up, and, by holding to one of the "stakes" and standing on the "rider," was more elevated than Crook, and could use his glass more of than Crook, and could use his glass more ef-fectively. He was able thus to give Crook some important information, which I did not hear. But the result was that Hayes mounted his horse and dashed to the front at a head-long gallop, ahead of his infantry. I have learned since that he found Capt Dupont, who was moving down the pike, and under his immediate orders Capt Dupont passed through Middlatown at a swincing tool. ugh Middletown at a swinging with his own battery, going to the front. Hayes, being very well mounted, and free to "cut across," got ahead out of sight, and on the eminence near where our camps had been foun! Gen. Sheridan, entirely alone, using his glass in the most excited manner. As soon as he saw Hayes he yelled at him:
"If I had a battery here we could knock
h—ll out of their train and capture all their

artillery!" Hayes answered: "All right general; I've got just what you want, com ing as fast as it can!" He galloped back to Dupont, who immediately started all his norses at a gallop, and came down the pike like a whirlwind. The first shell be fired lit tike a whiriwini. The first shell he first lite in the very midst of a narrow place where the head of the enemy's retreating column had got gorged by attempting to pass too many abreast. Gen. Hayes has described the scene to me vividly, and it is enough to make one get up and give three cheers all alone by himself to think of it as he describes -shell after shell dropping in the thickes the throng, drivers cutting traces and mpering out of it, teams, ammunition sons and cannon abandoned and left lit

erally piled up by the gorge. "Jenkins" " Vivid Imagination.

One of those fortunate young men who till retain the energy to attend balls was discovered at his club a few mornings ago in a very preity rage. His just indignation was caused by the fact that, the afternoon vas caused by the later telegram from his before, he had received a telegram from his death of his aunt, and ore, he had received a telegram from his her announcing the death of his aunt, and the following morning he read I what is worse, his father other relatives read in a morn ing paper his name among the guests at a grand ball the night before. This was per-haps somewhat precipitous, but not half as bad as for a divorced couple to read that quently receive the congratulations of at-of-town friends on the restoration of our out-of-town friends on the restoration of their natural relations. The climax, how-ever, was reached not so very long ago. A lady well known in society, had cards for a large reception printed; they were even aded ready for distribution, when she had une to lose her father. there could be no reception in the house of mourning, but an imaginary reception was fully described in "the paper" the following norning, with a list of people who we

New York from a Russian Standpoint.

[Paris News.]

The Vedomosti, an excellent paper, informs us that New Yorkers are day and night trembling for their lives and property. Somewhere in First street there is a revolutionary-cosmopolitan beer saloon in which red hot communistic speeches are delivered as frequently as glasses of beer are emptied; and that but for the well drilled and armed that but for the well drilled and armed street which keaps an even that targible militis, which keeps an eye on that terrible place, the residents of New York would migrate in a body. It is to be hoped that the militia will preserve the peace, because the New Yorkers would have no place to fly to if it be true, as The Vedomosti says, "that guerilla war is continually going on all over the United States; now laborers are crushing their foes, and now capitalists, aided by soldiers, are drowning rioters in blood!"

Eucalyptus for Whooping-Cough.

The editor of The New England Medical
Monthly, having seen fluid extract of
Eucalyptus Globulus recommended in per-, gave it a trial in his practice. He aded it in some twenty-five or thirty cases, and the results were of a very gratify ature. Its effect was to greatly modify severity of the paroxysms in every cas that what gave promise of being a very severe attack in its incipiency turned out to be little more than what is known as a sym-

In the Sahara desert rain falls in torrents at intervals of five, ten, and twenty years. MISTAKES OF MERCHANTS.

ess in the Management of Clerks

Sliding into Dishonesty. [William H. Maher in Inter Ocean.] their morning papers, but how many of them take home to themselves the question: them take home to themselves the question: Am I also losing goods or money in this way! There has grown up much looseness in the management of clerks. If one loses a place or cause he need not be out of work very Inquiries as to character are not made chant who attempts to learn the whereabouts of his clerks after business hours is con-sidered worse than an old fogy; he is looked upon as an idiot. Everything is done on a broad gauge. The man who looks after details is "mean" and to be small is worse

han to commit a crime.

A retail merchant in a country town asked me one day how he could put his clerk on his guard against stealing. Said het "He is a good boy, but he is spending more money than I am paying him. Of course, if I say so to him he will deny it, and I have no actual proofs. I don't want him to leave me

actual proofs. I don't want him to leave me, and he is just at the age where his habits are formed. If he is kept straight for a few years he will be straight forever."

My advice was to keep up an appearance of investigating everything that went on. Don't dump your cash in a drawer and not know at zight what is there till you count it.

Enter your cash sales in a book or slate,

foot them up every night and see if it is all right, and inquire about sales and about everything you see taking place. If you have been out of the store pick up the book and ask about sales made while you were away and follow the details of your business

The French have a saying, "Opportunity makes the thief," but a better one for merchants to remember is that "Neglect makes the thief." A merchant's first duty is to himself; to see that no failure shall come through neglect upon his part. But he has also a duty to those in his employ. They come to him honest boys or men; he has no right to make it easy for them to slide into dishonesty. The difference between "mine" and "thine" ought to be so plain that there would be no danger of mixing them up, and his clerks of to-day will in coming years bless him for his strictness and for his careful oversight.

Acrating the Waters.

The purification of the waters supplied to large cities is a very important matter. The growth of manufactures and the waste of populated districts in time contaminates the eams that furnish the water supply. Millions of people die or sicken yearly because of impure water or tainted air. More than half the physical ills which afflict mankind

ome from these two sources. Philadelphia is just now trying an experi ment which, if successful, will greatly benefit the dwellers in large cities. It is sarrating the water in the Fairmount reservoirs. The Schuyikill and Delaware, from which the water supply has been secured, have come foul from the growth of popular along their banks, and, as drawing water from a distance would take time and be costly at that, an effort is making to purify the waters in the reservoirs. This is being done by forcing air through the water. The oxygen, according to the theory of this process, would act directly upon the organic impurities, thus converting them into harm-less oxydized products. It is the motion and exposure to the air that purifies running

The Thames at London is simply poisonous, yet its waters are usable ten miles below the city, as the oxygen of the air working upon it gradually restored its wholesomeness.
This fact has always been well known, yet
engineers persist in enclosing aqueducts and
shutting off the air until the water reaches
the reservoirs. New York city is to build a new aqueduct thirty miles long. The water, of course, is quite good at Croton lake, but it would be much better if it was a protected stream open to the air. But millions of dol-ars will be spent to shut out the oxygen until the reservoir is reached, where it will have less effect because there the water is necessarily without motion. The purity of air and water is a vital matter, and all who are interested in the health of their families should constantly keep it in mind. Half the misery of life comes from the myriads of sick people who would be wholesome and happy if the air they breathed and the water they drank were reasonably pura

Eyes Ill-Matched. [St. Paul Pioneer Press.] In a neighboring newspaper office there are pair of newspaper workers, each of whom as had the misfortune to lose an eye. One of the gentlemen has had his miss seed by an artificial blue eye, and the other with a grey one. The other night, in the midst of the rush which accompan annual reviews, the artificial eyes were removed to give the muscles a rest, and the glass orbs laid on a desk. The first man to go home naturally took the first eye found lying around, which happened to be the other fellow's, and the other fellow took the one that was left. The mistake might not have been noticed to this day if some one had not discovers! that there were several reporters in Minneopolis with eyes ill-matched as to color.

His Busiest Season

First Dude—Aw, Chawley, my dear boy, what a wattlin' pace you are goin' this Second Dude-Aw, yas, Fitznoodle, my

dear fellow. Don't detwain ma. I'm hard at work. This is the busiest season of the year to me— "By jove, Chawley, what are you doin"! nprovisin' a German!"
"No; I'm dodgin' my creditors."

Uncle E-sek: My friend, if you want to make people think as you do, let them have their own way; nothing else will tire them

H. A. Jones: When a dramatist has sh as the inside of any one human heart he has

A TALK ON SLATE

Magnitude of the Industry in This Coun try-At the Quarries.

[North Chataugua News.] "Few people have any idea of the magni-tude of the slate industry in this country. Until a few years since, the product of the different slate quarries in the United States was quite limited. Now the total amount produced, of roofing-slate alone, is about 500,000 squares per year. A 'square' is 100 square feet, or sufficient to cover a space ten feet by ten feet, when laid on the roof.

It covers the same area as 1,000 shingles.
"As a roofing material slate is become more generally used, as it lasts a lifetime, is fire-proof, needs no painting, and renders rain-water pure and untainted. Besides the large amount of roofing-slate produced, a a great deal is used for other building purposes, such as window-sills, steps, floors and mantels. Billiard tat le beds are now made acceptable of alexanders and it is to be seen. exclusively of slate, and it is also used largely for flagging."

"Where is most of the slate quarried?" was

"Well, most of the quarries are in eastern Pennsylvania—in Northampton and Lehigh counties. More than one-half of the total product of the United States comes from that region. Maine and Vermont produce small quantities. There are also small beds of slate in Michigan and Virginia. The quarries at Bang or, Pa., are considered su-perior to any, as the slate is tough, durable and of an unfading dark blue-black color The quarries there are valued at from \$50,-

000 to \$500,000 each.
"The slate is first blasted out, then hoisted by the steam power in large irregular shaped blocks to the bank. These blocks are then broken or 'scalloped' into smaller blocks; then split into sheets of required thickness. For that purpose, a chisel or knife, about eighteen inches long, resembling a large putty knife, is used. The slate spilts a large putty kine, is used. The saste spine readily whenever the knife is put in, if in-serted when the block is wet, or 'green' as it is called. The workmen speak of the orig-inal moisture in the slate as 'sap.' After the blocks are dry, they harden and cannot be

split.
"After the blocks are split, the sheets are dressed or trimmed with a machine worked by foot-power, to the required size, which is from 6x12 inches to 14x24 inches. They are then shipped to all parts of the union and to the Old World. A great deal of slate goes to Australia."

> An Intelligent Shark [Turf, Field and Farm.]

"Shark! Intelligent! You bet. There's Toboga Bill; he's named after that island in Panama bay. Don't know why. He knows more than any furriner I ever saw," and then he proceeds to tell about Bill. It seems that Bill had been caught by an English ship at one time, and B—J—L—L had been cut in his back in deep gashes, and when they healed had left white scars on his drab back. He had also been struck by a harpoon at one time for there was still three feet of the shank sticking from him perpendicularly, Bill never forgot the indignity that he had

suffered at the hands of Johnny Bull, and be

had it in for him. But he took a great liking to Americans, beause they were more extenses as bands. travagant, and threw more that was palets partiality which he showed Americans. When a man fell overboard, as they will do occasionally, Bill would swim up to him and inspect his collar. If he had the American collar he was all right, and Bill would not only hold himself back, but, as he was cock only hold himself back, but, as he was cock of the walk, would keep back all the rest of sharkdom. If he had so tape or stars on his collar Bill would not touch him, but would not interfere with the other fish. But if he had on the English collar he was Bill's mutton, "Discriminate? He knew more about ton, "Discriminate? He knew more about the part was on the limiter than any man on the limiter." any Bull uniform than any man on the

Expenses of Business. [Scientific American.]
formed merchant of Bo Herald that he had been tooking back over his accounts, and was surprised to find that since the close of the war there had been a steady increase in the ordinary expenses of carrying on business. Mere office work cost a great deal more now than it did in 1855; more clerks were needed, and on the whole, have been provided higher may. Assist each of these received higher pay. Assist ance was required in the receiving and delivering departments to an extent and of character that would not have been dreame

of two decades ago.

Then there were a variety of incidental expenses that now entered into the compilation. There were telephone charges, printing, the expense of solicitors, the whole making, the expense of solicitors, the whole making the expense of solicitors and t ing up an amount sufficiently large to eat up all that would have been considered fair profits a quarter of a century ago. It is probable that the experience in different trades varies, and yet we fancy that in most lines of business statements somewhat similar to the above might be made. The tendency, all the time going on, to lessen the hours of service, both in offices and workshops, would of itself make the cost of business proportionately higher. The chear ening process, if there is one, would seem to be in enlarging the amount of business which each concern carries on.

A Failing Memory.

[Arkansaw Traveler.] "Why, Caroline, aren't you ashamed of yourselff" exclaimed a mother entering the parior, and addressing her daughter. "Your poor father has only been dead three weeks and here you are playing on the piano."
"He's been dead longer than that, maw. He died on the 2d, so you see he's been dead four weeks." "That's a fact," said the mother, "Go ahead. I declare my memory is failing

The Talmud: That man's bread is moist ened with tears who depends on his wife and children for his support.

A Walk Through the Primary Departmen -Enjoying the Noon Recess-"Faithful. but not Punctual"-Teaching the Young Indiana.

Thou art great and thou art good; Lord, we thank Thee for this food. By Thy hand must all be fed; Give us, Lord, our daily bread. Amen. This was the sweet chant that saluted my of Hampton institute for the first time the of Hampton institute for the inst time the other day. It was an equally pleasant sight that greeted my eyes. Six hundred students, four-fifths negroes and one-fifth Indians were standing around the tables with bowe-heads, rendering the hymn as only dusky wards at the south know how to render

[Hampton Cor. Inter Ocean.]

"What a happy substitute for the usual form of grace," I remarked involuntarily.
"Yes," said Gen. Armstrong, the principal "a single voice could not be well heard throughout the hall. We have several other

formulæ which are equally pretty, I think.
On Sundays it is the doxology usually."
In company with Miss Hyde I walked over
the long low, wooden building the other
day. The 369 pickaninies who are taught the rudiments here by graduates of the in-stitute are not included in the Hampton cat alogue. They are children from the co for miles around, who come trudging on foot all the way each mor trudge back to their miserable homes every afternoon at 1:30, when school lets out. "Don't they bring their dinners with

them!" I inquirred.
"Oh, no indeed," answered Miss Hyde. "It is as much as most of them can hope for if they bring their breakfasts along in their lit-tle stomachs. One girl fainted dead away from sheer hunger the other day. It was after noon, and she hadn't had any break-fast at all. As a rule the children are so hardy, however, that they are not much in-convenienced by such a state of things. We try to arrange it so that the tasks requiring the most application come first in the day But the children are always smiling as much as though they had just got up from a turkey dinner. See them now."

linner. See them now."

I looked, and was greatly amused at the antics of the multitude of black youngsters that were tumbling out of the various door

in order to enjoy the moon recess There was every African type in minis ture that you ever saw or dream was a young girl with big poke sun-bonnet of straw on, although it was a crisp January morning. Here were two boys, evidently them. One wore the brim and the other

wore the crown.

"Are they faithful in attendance!"

"Faithful, but not punctual. But how could they be punctual without watches or clocks at home! They come in squads. The one who lives in the most rem Slabtown starts first, the next one waits for him, the third for the first two and so on Thus if one is late all are late from tha town, and great responsibility attaches to that 'first' boy or girl. Others go by the railway train. A little girl was late the other day, and when I asked the reason for this she made reply: 'I reely dunno; I come when de steamboat whistie done blow.' Then I discovered that she had been timing herself by a certain steamboat, the time table of which had been changed that morning. The homes from which many of these children come are appallingly squalid. 360 jolly pickaninies came marching in to the music of an organ. They performed a series of evolutions first that are characteristic of Hampton. Even the 400 boys march to dinner in Virginia hall from the various dormitories to the strains of a small orches

pickaninies were found drawn up in solid phalanxes, quite filling the room.

In the mean time, a superb bass singer had taken his position on the platform beside us, and now he started a series of familiar plantation melodies. The 360 irrepressib plantation melodies. The 300 irrepressible pickanhies caught up each piece with a nest, and the stories of Daniel in a lion's den, Jonah in the whale's bell', and all the other biblical incidents were given with a wholesome abandon that did me good. After half an hour of singing the classes went to their rooms and Latrayed into the went to their rooms, and I strayed into the "Kitchen Garden." The children had finished all their tasks, such as setting minia-ture tables, making beds, washing clothes and hanging them out on a li their spartment; and the tes out on a line, swe

veloping their originality by having them tell stories to each other. Music is too ornamental a branch for Hampton as yet, although the characterizes the exercises is always firstclass and thoroughly stirring. Mr. Hamil-ton, in charge of the tailoring department, is the only one of the original jubilee stuient choir left. There are plenty of exceed-

dent choir left. There are plenty of exceedingly choice voices among the students. The boys have a full brass band.

The Indian girls have organized prayermeetings by themselves and this week the Indian boys are also holding nightly meetings! Think of that.

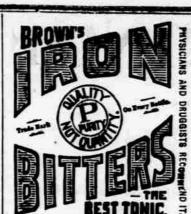
One can not help being peculiarly interested in these young Indians. There are a dozen dialects represented here, the majority are Sioux, so that a Sioux interpreter is usually employed in the meetings. Of

usually employed in the meetings. Of course there are not a few who come here knows a word of their language. Then the teachers have to begin teaching the nouns by the use of objects, the verb by gestures, etc. The Indians have a debating society also. Two comfortable cottages of thre rooms each were erected for two Omaha families at a cost of only \$200 apiece, t show the red man and the black man how nice a home may be had for that sum of money. The Indians dislike to learn that the Himalayas are higher than the Rockies, and first learn a verb's principal parts as chiefs, its modes as reservations and its

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

It is a significant fact that many physicians who formerly recommended a change of climate for their consumptive patients now order them to stay at he now order them to stay at nome, or at most not go far away. A physician of considera-ble note who has been practicing in North Carolina for a number of years says no in-valid should go beyond the sandstone belt south of the Blue Ridge mountains. If they to into the alluvial belt they are in danger

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For intermittent Fevers, Lamitude, Lack of Energy, de., it has no equal. The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

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For many years it has been tested in vere cases of Kidney and Liver Disease Malaria, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak-ness, Lassitude, etc., and invariably it has monials have been given, and it is most popular where best known.

J. O. Steinheiser, Superintendent of the Lancaster Co., Pa., hospital, writes: "I used it in a greal many cases of dyspersis, kidney disease, liver complaint, rheumatism, asthma and scrofula, and invariably with best results."

F. Hoffman, of Circleville, Ohio, says: "This is to certify that I have had the dumb arue, and by using one bottle of Mishler's Harb Bitters a complete cure has been effected," MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.,

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"For croup it is decidedly efficacions." [Mrs. Jacob Mellisor of Mariot Ohio, says the same thing.] S. S. Graves, Akron, N. Y., writes: "Had asthma of the worst kind, took one dose of Thomas" Eclectric Oil and was relieved in a few minutes. Would walk five milester.

for this medicine and pay \$5 a bottle for it." Druggist C. R. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says: "Cured an u and coughed till the c with perspiration. My wife insisted that I use Thomas' Eelectric Oil. The first teaspoonful RELIEVED me." E. H. Perkins, Creek Centre, N. Y. Thomas' Eelectric Oil is also a Tir-Top external apolicatric Oil is also a Tir-Tor external applica-tion for rheumatism, cuts,scalds,burns,bites, bruisses,etc. When visi-ting the druggist, ask him what he knows of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; if he has been long in the drug trade, be sure he will speak highly of it.

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DIVORCE NOTICE. ELLA ROACH, Plaintiff, against Court Common Plea clark County, Ohio. JOSEPH ROACH, Defendant, Joseph Roach, will take notice that said plaintiff, Elia Roach, did on the 17th day of May, 1884, file her petition is the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Clark, State of Ohio, charging the said Joseph Roach with extreme cruelty on or about the —day of January, A. D. 1884, and praying that she may be divared from the said Joseph Roach, which petition will stand for hearing after six weeks from this data.

ELLA ROACE,

By E. S. WALLACE, her Atterney.

Or, Frank J. Runyan

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SALE OF BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the city of Spring-field, Ohio, will oder for sale to the highest and best bidder at the Council Chamber in said city on Tuesday, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1885, as to clock p. m., the bonds of said city to the amount of three thousand dollars (\$5,000) dollars; said bonds to be of the denomination of \$1,000 each, to of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) dollars, said bonds to be of the denomination of \$1,000 each, to bear 6 per cent. per annum interest, payable semi-annually, at the effice of the City Tressary, in this city, or at the importers and Traders' Battonal Fauk in New York City, at the eption of the holder thereof, on the first days of March and September in each year until the payment of the principal thereof. Said bonds to be coupon bonds, and to be issued for the purpose of obtaining the means for the construction of the main sewer on Lituestone street, and the branches to same on Rice street, kizer street, and Grand avenue, in Taylor street sewer district or sewer district No. & Said bonds to be due and payable the lest day of Reptember, 1900, and when seld are to be taken and paid for by the purchaser threof, at the office of the City Tressary in this city within aftean (15) days from the day of saic.

Sids for the purchase of said bonds may be filed in writing with the City tierk at any time prior to the time above same for the saie of said bonds, and bids, either verbal or in writing, will be received by said Council on mid 24th day of February, at 8 o'clock p. m., when all bids will be considered by the Cits Council, s. d said bonds will be sold at not less than par value and accrued interest, subject to the conditions heretofore set forth, to the highest and best bidder.

By order of Council.

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